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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/812,223	03/19/2001	Patrick D. Lincoln	SRI/4272-2	9470

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EXAMINER
BOUTAH, ALINA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/812,223	LINCOLN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alina N Boutah	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _24 November 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-36_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-36_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _3/19/01_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed November 24, 2004. Claims 1-

36 are pending in the present Application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 9, 10, 23 and 35 have been amended to overcome the second paragraph of 35

U.S.C. 112. The rejections are now withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN

6,175,856 issued to Riddle in view of USPN 6,421,726 issued to Kenner et al. (hereby referred to

as Kenner).

(Amended) Regarding claim 1, Riddle teaches a method for efficiently delivering copies

of a customer's electronic file across a client-server computer network, comprising:

compressing the file using a compression codec as a further component of the service (col. 7, lines 6-12);

receiving, by a selected one of the servers, a network request for the file from a requesting client, the request specifying a list of recognized file encoding schemes including the compression codec (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2; col. 8, lines 38-41, 58-61; col. 9, lines 1-4 and 40-55); and

responding to the network request by transmitting the compressed file over the network from the selected server to the requesting client (col. 7, lines 6-12).

However, Riddle fails to explicitly teach hosting copies of the customer's file at a plurality of servers as a component of a service. Kenner teaches hosting copies of the customer's file at a plurality of servers as a component of a service (figure 1; col. 5, line 63 to col. 6, line 12). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to host copies of the customer's file at a plurality of servers as a component of a service in order to distribute the files in the network, therefore providing improved performance and reducing network congestion (col. 6, lines 12-14).

Regarding claim 2, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed dynamically in response to the network request as a further component of the service (title, claim 13).

Regarding claim 3, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed in advance of the network request as a further component of the service (col. 1, line

58 to col. 2, line 3).

Regarding claim 4, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed by compressing one or more copies of the file at one or more of the servers as a further component of the service (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 5, Kenner teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed by first compressing the file, and subsequently distributing copies of the compressed file to the plurality of servers as a further component of the service (figure 1; col. 5, line 63 to col. 6, line 12).

Regarding claim 6, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed at least partly depending upon the file type of the file as a further component of the service (col. 9, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 7, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the compression codec is substantially lossless (col. 2, lines 46-49).

Regarding claim 8, Riddle teaches the method of claim 7, wherein compressing further includes removing file data that does not substantively affect display of the compressed file by a standard browser of the client as a further component of the service (claim 5).

Regarding claim 9, although Riddle and Kenner fail to explicitly teach the method of claim 8, wherein removing file data includes removing data selected from the group comprising source code comments and extra blank characters, it is well known in programming art that source code comments and blank characters are removed from a file in order to avoid redundancy, therefore the file is compressed.

Regarding claim 10, although Riddle and Kenner fail to explicitly teach the method of claim 7, wherein the compression codec is embodied in a GZIP compression utility, it is well known in the art that compression codecs are embodied in many conventional compression utility, GZIP being one example of such utility.

Regarding claim 11, Kenner teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising selecting the selected one of the servers to handle the request at least partly based upon one or more criteria indicating a relative quality of connectivity between the selected server and the requesting client, as a further component of the service (col. 17, lines 31-37).

Regarding claim 12, Kenner teaches the method of claim 11, wherein the connectivity criteria are selected from the group comprising geographical distance, topological distance, bandwidth, latency, jitter, financial cost, and political boundaries (col. 3, lines 18-28).

Regarding claim 13, Kenner teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the network is the

Internet and the network request is an HTTP protocol request (col. 3, lines 46-47).

Regarding claim 14, Riddle teaches a method for transmitting compressed data from a

hosting server to a requesting client across a computer network, comprising:

receiving a network request from the client for a file, the request specifying a list of

acceptable encoding schemes (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2);

dynamically compressing the file using a substantially lossless compression codec, in

response to the network request, the compression codec being one of the acceptable encoding

schemes (col. 7, lines 6-12); and

transmitting the compressed file from the hosting server to the client via the network in

fulfillment of the request (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 15, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14 further comprising

dynamically generating the requested file in response to the network request (title, claim 13).

Regarding claim 16, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14 wherein dynamically

compressing is performed at least partly depending upon a file type of the requested file (col. 9,

lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 17, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14 wherein receiving the

network request is performed by the hosting server (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 18, Kenner teaches the method of claim 14 wherein the hosting server is one of a plurality of content delivery servers, each of the servers hosting a copy of the file (figure 1).

Regarding claim 19, Kenner teaches the method of claim 18, wherein the hosting server is a selected to receive the network request at least partly based upon one or more criteria of connectivity between the hosting server and the requesting client (col. 17, lines 31-37).

Regarding claim 20, Kenner teaches the method of claim 19, wherein the connectivity criteria are selected from a group comprising geographical distance, topological distance, bandwidth, latency, jitter, financial cost, and political boundaries (col. 3, lines 18-28).

Regarding claim 21, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14, wherein dynamically compressing further includes removing file data that does not substantively affect display of the compressed file by a standard browser of the client (claim 5).

Regarding claim 22, although Riddle and Kenner fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 21, wherein removing file data includes removing data selected from the group comprising source code comments and extra blank characters, it is well known in programming art that source code comments and blank characters are removed from a file in order to avoid

redundancy, therefore the file is compressed.

Regarding claim 23, although Riddle and Kenner fail to teach the method of claim 14,
wherein the substantially lossless compression codec is embodied in a GZIP compression utility,
it is well known in the art that compression codecs are embodied in many conventional
compression utility, GZIP being one example of such utility.

Regarding claim 24, Kenner teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the network is the
Internet and the network request is an HTTP protocol request (col. 3, lines 46-47).

Regarding claim 25, although Riddle and Kenner do not explicitly teach the method of
claim 14, wherein the requesting client includes a light wireless client, it is well known in the art
of networking computer that a requesting client and be wired or wireless. Regardless of whether
the client is wired or wireless, the method still performs the same way to teach substantially the
same result.

(Amended) Regarding claim 26, Riddle teaches a system for transmitting compressed
data to a requesting client across a computer network, the system comprising:

a proxy server, operable to receive the network request from the client the network
request requesting a file and specifying a list of acceptable encoding schemes and, in response to
said request, to generate a modified request for a version of the file that is compressed in

accordance with a substantially lossless compression codec, the compression codec being one of

the acceptable encoding schemes (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2);

a hosting server, being configured to transmit, in response to the modified request, the

compressed version of the file to the client via the network in fulfillment of the request (col. 7,

lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 27, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the modified request

specifies a modified file name with an extension that identifies the compression codec (col. 9,

lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 28, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the proxy server is

further operable to generate one or more additional modified requests, each of said requests

corresponding to a different one of the acceptable encoding schemes for the file (col. 9, lines 50-

67).

Regarding claim 29, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the proxy server is

operable to forward the modified request to the hosting server (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8,

line 2).

Regarding claim 30, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the compressed

version of the file is created dynamically in response to the network request (title, claim 13).

Regarding claim 31, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the compressed

version of the file is created in advance of the network request (col. 1, line 58 to col. 2, line 3).

Regarding claim 32, Kenner teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the hosting server is

one of a plurality of content delivery servers, each of the servers hosting a copy of the file (figure

1).

Regarding claim 33, Kenner teaches the system of claim 32, wherein the hosting server is

selected to transmit the compressed file at least partly based upon one or more criteria of

connectivity between the hosting server and the requesting client (col. 17, lines 31-37).

Regarding claim 34, Kenner teaches the system of claim 33, wherein the connectivity

criteria are selected from a group comprising geographical distance, topological distance,

bandwidth, latency, jitter, financial cost, and political boundaries (col. 3, lines 18-28).

Regarding claim 35, although Riddle and Kenner fail to teach the system of claim 26,

wherein the compression codec is embodied in the GZIP compression utility, it is well known in

the art that compression codecs are embodied in many conventional compression utility, GZIP

being one example of such utility.

Regarding claim 36, Kenner teaches the system of claim 26, wherein the network is the

Internet and the network request is an HTTP protocol request (col. 3, lines 46-47).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 14, 2004 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that Riddle and Kenner, singly and in combination,

fail to disclose or suggest "the method of delivering data from a server to a client based on a

client-initiated communication that includes both a data request and a list of codecs available to

the client for decompressing the requested data," the Patent Office respectfully submits that

Riddle teaches this feature as cited above. Figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2; col. 8, lines

38-41, 58-61; col. 9, lines 1-4 and 40-55 of Riddle teaches an initial exchange of information

between the sender and recipient, the information pertaining to the selection of the best codec

(codec negotiation). The codec negotiation includes the exchange of list of available

decompressors as part of a larger exchange of capabilities (col. 9, lines 40-55). In order for the

negotiation to occur, a request must be sent from the client to the server, or vice versa.

Therefore, Riddle does teach the claimed feature in claim 1.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing
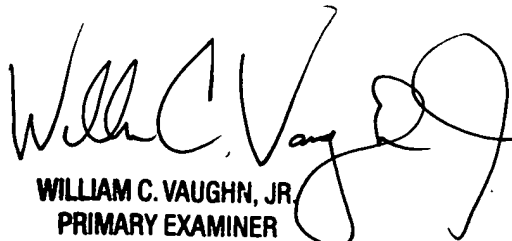
date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Alina N. Boutah whose telephone number is 571-272-3908. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (9:00 am - 5:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ANB

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WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER